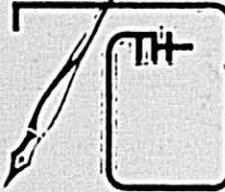


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STUDENTS DAILY

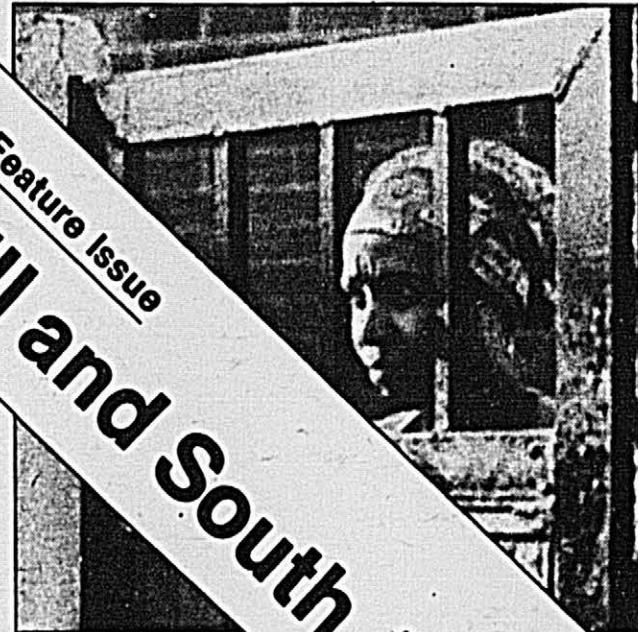
# The McGill DAILY

Vol. 70, No. 40

Wednesday, November 12, 1980

Montreal

Special Feature Issue  
**McGill and South Africa**



## Stop

by Denis Brutus

Stop.  
I ask you to think for a moment  
to think of pain  
of hunger,  
to think of people who are not free,  
to think of death.

Stop.  
Now.  
Stop thinking of other things.  
Think only of this —  
of people dying  
dying by the gun,  
the boot,  
the fist.  
Think of them,  
the people who are not free,  
who will give their lives to be free.

Stop.  
Now.  
Think.  
Now.  
Then stand.  
And lift your fist,  
and shout your anger  
and your resolution;  
Shout "Africa"  
Three times  
Now.  
Africa.  
Africa.  
Africa.

from *Stubborn Hope*  
Selected Poems  
of South Africa  
& a wider world



pictures by Peter Magubane





# Classified

Ads may be placed through Sadie's, 1st floor Student Union building, 9 a.m. - 5 p.m.

McGill students: \$2 per day. For 3 days \$1.75, more than 3 days \$1.50.

McGill Faculty and Staff: \$3.00 per day.  
All others: \$3.50 per day.

## 341 — APT., ROOMS, HOUSING

Alpine, X-country ski house, located in Eastern Townships, village of Georgeville, requires four winter members. \$185 per person for season. Beginners welcome. 651-0329 evenings.

Fresh Air Direction X Country Ski Club registration & information night, product & waxing clinic, ski best trails in Quebec, meeting Le Rendez Vous des Coureurs, 4976 Queen Mary Road between 6:30 & 10:30 pm. More info call 733-6198.

## 352 — HELP WANTED

Help wanted; bilingual student(s) for nighttime balloon delivery. Singing or musical ability a definite asset. Flexible schedule available compatible with studies. Contact Bouquet de Ballons daytime 481-0976.

EARN MONEY. I will pay well. Psychology Statistics Tutor needed (305). Please call 731-4202.

## 354 — TYPING SERVICES

Leave the typing to us! We'll type your resumes or term papers professionally and accurately in both languages. Student rates. For more info, call Manning Agency — 866-8829.

## 361 — ARTICLES FOR SALE

Women's shoes from ROOTS: Size 7, Plum color. Never worn. Need cash. Asking 1/3 the original price. 935-7308.

Snow tires B78-13 BF Goodrich Trailmaker (2). \$65.00. On campus 8:30 am - 4:30 pm. 392-4858; 631-3039.

## 367 — CARS FOR SALE

Beautiful blue 1979 Honda Civic, two door, in good condition. \$3,200.00. Phone 931-5516 before 9 am or 933-1022.

## 372 — LOST AND FOUND

Would the person who found my TI-S9 in Stewart S1/3 Tuesday evening Oct. 21 please return it to me. I desperately need it. Call Neil 695-5092.

I left my silver Cross pencil on a chair in Leacock 132 at noon, Wed. Nov. 5th. Could the person who found it please return it at Sadie's, or call me at 738-2176 evenings. Ask for Tasso. Thanks.

Lost: A pair of gold-frame prescription eyeglasses, in the Student Union Building. Last week. If found, please call Dennis at 286-0423.

Have you found my keys? They were lost Wednesday, Nov 5 around the Union Bldg. Black leather case, contained \$1.50 & some stamps. Reward. Call Nancy 286-0329.

Lost: a pair of men's black leather driving gloves in Gertrude's or Redpath Library, on Thursday. Sentimental value. Reward offered. Call 733-3843.

## 374 — PERSONAL

Being an honest, affectionate woman with a confident inner peace makes you unusual. If you combine qualities of kindness, courage, and a quiet sensuality, then write to me. Loving Montreal, world travel, jazz fusion, writing, walking, cuisine bourgeois (eating & cooking), and a sure, intellectual woman. Address your letter with photo to: Garbin, 80 Willow St. Apt. 11, New York, NY 11201.

Attention American women: In light of last Tuesday's election results, I would like to acquire citizenship in a country not so close to home and relatively safe from nuclear bombardment. I hope there are many eager American women willing to help me out. No fee. Call 286-0259.

To my Best Friend — I still LIKE you. Always, Baby Doll.

Canadian Male seeks American Female for mutually beneficial arrangement. Reply to box Can-Do in the Daily office.

## 385 — NOTICES

STOP! READ THIS! Need something to decorate or "dress up" those naked walls? Don't have much money? We have what you need. Very good quality ART posters at humble, student prices. We also have frames, for something with a little more class. For more info or to make an appointment, call 932-6397 after 10 P.M. or on weekends.

FLOORED BY ACCOUNTING? Lick it before it licks you! Mastery assured. London School of Business 733-5217 or 733-8261.

Anyone interested in coming to the Rose Garden Nursing Home this Sunday around 1:00 pm to entertain or just to talk to people, please contact Hillel's Community Action committee

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All registered students of the Corporation professionnelle des comptables en administration industrielle du Québec who would like to sit one or all of the compulsory qualifying examinations in January 1981 must make application to the Corporation offices before November 28, 1980. The compulsory examinations will be given on the following dates:

- Advanced Management Accounting  
Monday, January 26th
- Management: Processes and Problems  
Tuesday, January 27th
- Advanced Financial Accounting  
Wednesday, January 28th.

Please use the student number on all correspondence.

CPCAIQ, 1509 Sherbrooke Street West, Suite 1,  
MONTREAL (Quebec) H3G 1L7

C-80-11

## ATTENTION INTERNATIONAL STUDENTS

There will be a meeting to discuss  
the issue of South African Divestment  
and I.S.A.'s stand.

Wednesday, November 12th 5:00 PM  
Room B 01 Union Building

We need your support!

Thanks  
ISA Executive

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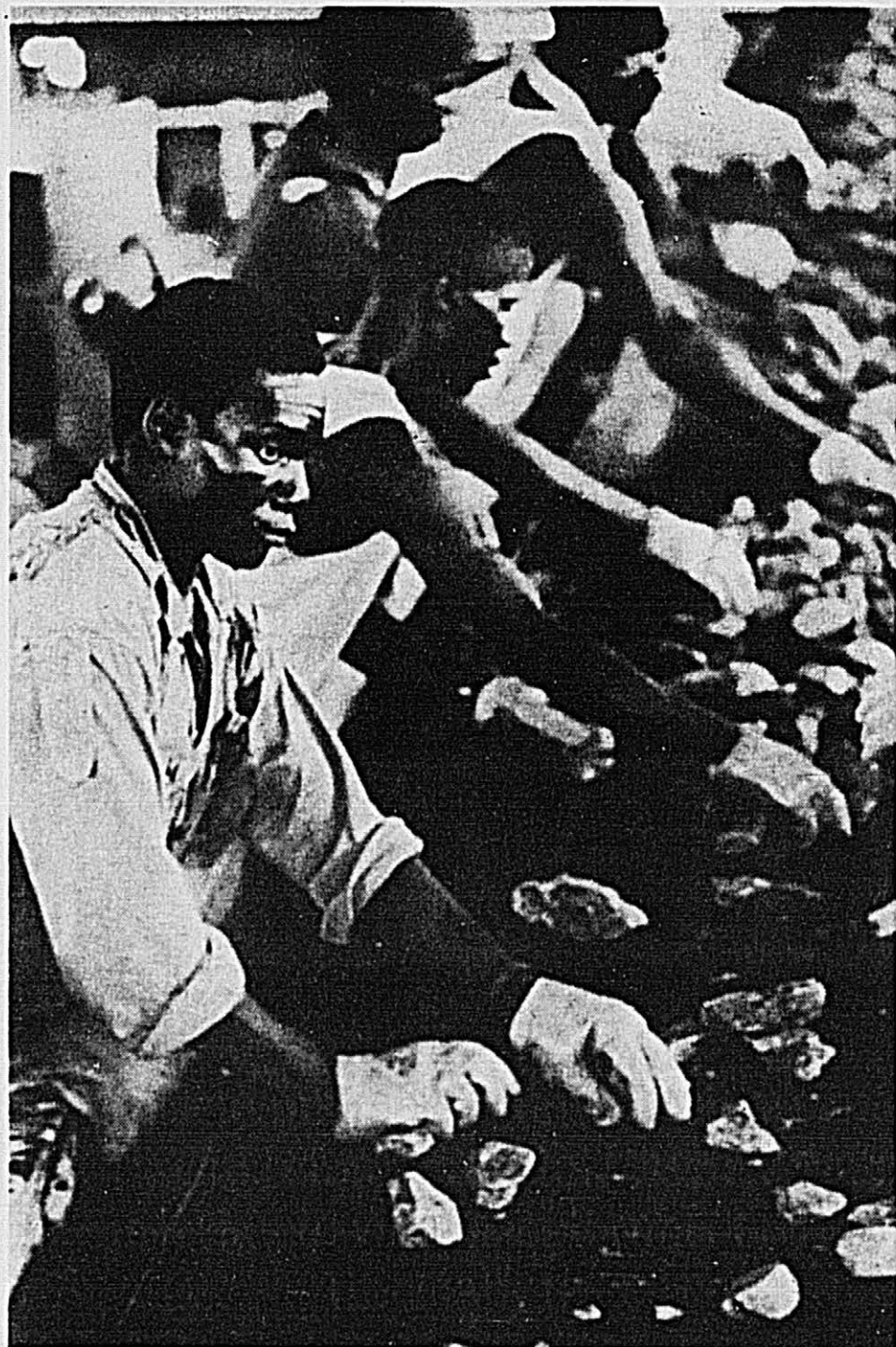
For further information, write:

KRT Alumni Association

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## Canadian corporate investment in apartheid: Sharpeville to Soweto

by Steven Yudin and Peter Findlay  
**New Item:** The South African military is requiring foreign companies to organize all-white military reserve units to protect their plants. Companies which refuse could face fines of \$25,000 and five years imprisonment for their executives. David Willers, senior researcher of the business-sponsored South African Foundation says: "It is another hassle for foreign companies, one they must weigh against their high profits here."

Business Week, Nov. 10, 1980

In 1960 South African police opened fire upon a group of blacks protesting the curtailment of their free movement, as dictated by the newly instituted Pass Laws. The final result of this blatant use of repression for the defense of South Africa's apartheid regime was 69 dead and 178 wounded. The economic repercussions — a net outflow of \$194 million of private capital from the country — led the Prime Minister to question the viability of the apartheid system.

The Task Force on Churches and Corporate Responsibility states, "It is fundamental to an understanding of the role of foreign investors in South Africa to ask what position they took at this time. The answer is that major investors in South Africa intervened to save the economy and to help improve the country's international image."

Considering their inauspicious past, there is little reason to believe foreign multinationals will have any trouble

getting used to the "hassle" of Defense Forces Units patrolling their factories. Certainly Mr. Willers may dangle the carrot of high profits before the faces of executives who may have a sudden uncharacteristic pang of conscience.

A study of the effects of foreign investment in South Africa and its role in propping up the regime brings one irreversibly to the conclusion that allies of black liberation in South Africa should support divestment campaigns, such as the one now being waged at McGill.

Immediately following the Sharpeville massacre of 1960, a group of American financiers secured for South Africa loans amounting to \$150 million. Contributors included the International Monetary Fund, the World Bank, and a number of private investors. Total foreign investment in South Africa in 1973 was estimated at \$22 billion and represented 8% of the gross domestic investment, a vital part of the economy.

Although the South African GNP has risen at an average of 5.8% every year between 1960 and 1970, the position of blacks in the economy has seen little change; in recent years white income has risen, in real terms, six times faster than that of blacks.

In fact confident of the Task Force living in South Africa assures that in terms of "real income, black South Africans are indisputably worse off than ten years ago."

Changian Ragaven, visiting professor at McGill and a South African

exile, defines the role of foreign investment as the foundation of South Africa's economic and political superstructure.

"The withdrawal of capital would loosen the power structure of the whites. Only by attacking the economic structure can blacks attack the existing system effectively," he said.

Since the strength of the economy relies on state control of the cheap labour force, in the South African context, repression is synonymous with stability. Thus, the level of investment is positively correlated with the level of repression by the state apparatus at any given time.

History shows that the massive influx of foreign capital following the Sharpeville incident, and the subsequent heightening of internal repression in South Africa, perpetuated the White's continued hold on power. Increased military spending coincided with increased foreign investment and new, more repressive laws came into effect.

In 1954, the state spent \$45 million on defense — ten years later spending had zoomed to over \$250 million, reflecting the increased dependency upon repression as the instrument to alleviate domestic turmoil.

The Terrorism Act of 1967 made it a criminal offence to "advocate boycotts and curtailment of, or withdrawal of, foreign investments," laying bare the economic base of the apartheid system. The act may lead one to ask: Who gains from investment in South Africa?

Reverend Murray McKinnis of the Task Force on Churches and Corporate Responsibility who point to the low standard of living in other African countries which are ruled by Blacks.

"If you only consider that human beings are people whose only concerns are food, clothing and shelter, many do live better (in South Africa). But Black people want some will and determination in taking control of their lives. In that way, other African countries are far ahead," he said.

The Terrorism Act, Suppression of Communism Act and Pass Laws have resulted in literally millions of arrests in the last two decades. Yet even the black who decides to accept his condition

**"The withdrawal of capital would loosen the power structure of the whites. Only by attacking the economic structure can blacks attack the existing system."**

Reverend Murray McKinnis

with tolerance is still insufferably suppressed.

Although the Canadian government report *Foreign Policy for Canadians* condemns the white-minority regime's apartheid as a "cancer", the government has done little to stop Canadian companies from exploiting the cheap labour force there.

Falconbridge Mines is one of the more blatant cases of investment in oppression. The *Ottawa Citizen* of June 28, 1973 states: "It is not unfair to

charge that Falconbridge is operating a slave-labour mine." Black workers live in crowded, unsanitary shacks while their white counterparts live nearby in comparable luxury. The starting wage for blacks is 56 cents a day (1973); some workers with twenty years experience earn less than \$50 a month.

Ford of South Africa (a subsidiary of Ford Canada) is known as being one of the more humane employers in South Africa, paying all of its workers above the Poverty Datum Line of \$30 a month. However it is responsible for the firing of all its workers when they participated in a 1979 strike in protest of the company's refusal to recognize the auto union.

An Ontario shoe firm, Bata, pays more than 60% of its workers below the poverty level (which a South African professor has studied and subsequently rejected as a "human living standard.") Yet the leather workers union has not lodged any complaints regarding salary. All but one of the union representatives (an Asian) are white.

**In 1975, direct Canadian investment in the South African economy was \$119 million.**

Hugh Nangle, a former deputy editorial-page editor of the *Gazette*, who has researched Canadian firms' involvement in South Africa, said in 1973: "Foreign investment, in this case Canadian, has not been a liberalizing influence in southern Africa despite repeated statements to that effect from governments and businessmen. Nor is it likely to be one in the future. In fact, foreign investment has been a reinforcing element in racism and repression and not a modifying factor."

In 1975, direct Canadian investment was estimated at \$119 million in the South African economy. The Canadian government has withdrawn all government commercial support activities from South Africa, but Canadian corporations investing in Namibia may still claim tax credits from the Canadian government.

Canadian businesses continue to take advantage of what they call "better than normal" business opportunities and only one of the five major banks (Toronto Dominion) has stated its intention to end all direct loans to South Africa.

The bank connection runs into hundreds of millions of dollars, ranging from a \$60 million Bank of Commerce loan to the South African Explosives & Chemical Industry to a \$50 million Bank of Montreal loan to the South African Minister of Finance.

The Bank of Commerce stated at a 1977 shareholders meeting that "the bank will not knowingly contribute to situations that are immoral or detrimental to the cause of human rights."

Incredibly, the Bank of Montreal 1978 shareholders meeting stated that it would be morally indefensible to halt such loans as it would bring an "end to progress" (!).

Inevitably, there have been attempts to implement reforms to the system from within the "moderate" wing of the ruling Nationalist Party. The recent "New Deal," which has been rejected by the opposition Progressive Federalist Party, is likely an attempt to co-opt some blacks by creating a black middle class. They would permit "qualified" blacks greater accommodation in the cities but would not

continued on page 9



# Hyde Park

## One year later, an impasse

The South Africa committee has been in existence for over a year now. We were originally set up with the unanimous support of the Students' Society council to educate students on the issues regarding apartheid, and also to argue and campaign for divestment of McGill's South African investments.

We have done our best, and yet we find ourselves at an impasse. The Board of Governors' initial response to our demands for divestment was to establish a subcommittee on matters of social responsibility. This subcommittee was supposed to consider the question of divestment. But what have they done? They have spent a lot of time listening to organizations, such as the South Africa Foundation, whose *raison d'être* is to whitewash the brutal dictatorship's record in South Africa.

When left to its own devices the Governor's committee has chosen to talk to supporters of apartheid. Why have they not even bothered to seek out the other side of the argument? Perhaps our answer lies in the personal financial connections of the individual members of the Board of Governors.

Furthermore, this committee has not even bothered to meet since last July. It seems as if the Board of Governors' idea of social responsibility is nothing more than procrastination. It is quite clear that the Board of Governors is attempting to bury this issue. So long as it claims it is still "discussing the issues", it can continue to maintain its investments in apartheid.

The people of South Africa have told us what they want. The most concrete and practical means of support for their struggle that we can give is to campaign for divestment. The South African liberation movements, trade unions, student organizations and churches have all called for international divestment. The United Nations supports this. The McGill Board of Governors does not.

This is why we are calling for a peaceful demonstration next Monday, November 17th, at 3 pm in front of the Administration Building. We will be meeting first in the Students' Union Building ballroom at 2 pm. We are not the first college in the world to fight this battle: Colleges in the USA, like Columbia; in Canada (Dawson College), and many colleges in Europe (Hull, Manchester and London etc) have persuaded their administration to divest their South African holdings. These colleges won their campaigns by mobilizing students in demonstrations of support; by applying concrete pressure they assured that a concrete stand was taken by their administration. This is how we too can win.

And we must win this campaign. People of South Africa have waited too long for the West to respond to their call. There's only one consistent position to take if you support the people of South Africa, and that position has been made clear time and time again — divestment. We need to show the Board of Governors, and the White dictatorship of South Africa, that we've had enough. Come to the demonstration on Monday, and add your voice to that call.

McGill External Affairs Committee on South Africa

## DEMONSTRATION

### March against McGill investments in South Africa

**Time: Monday, November 17 3:00 P.M.**

**Place: Administration Building**

**Everyone is invited to meet in the Union Ballroom at 2:00 P.M. before the demonstration**

## Campus groups divest :

### ISA pledges full support

*The following motion was passed unanimously by the executive of the International Students' Association at their meeting last Friday. The ISA is calling on all its members to attend a general meeting today at 5 p.m. in the Union Basement, B-01 to discuss the issue.*

Whereas the state of South Africa is ruled by a racist, illegitimate and repressive regime which through the system of apartheid denies basic human rights and needs for twenty two million blacks; and

Whereas the Azanian liberation struggle is linked to struggles throughout the Third World which directly affect the lives of foreign students at McGill; and

Whereas leaders of the struggle along with political, clerical and other sympathizers and activists condemn multinational corporations for their investment in the apartheid regime, and

Whereas McGill University has shares exceeding ten million dollars in corporations and banks which invest in South Africa; and

Whereas the McGill South Africa Committee has been attempting for over a year to persuade the McGill Board of Governors to divest all assets from institutions which deal with South Africa,

**Be it resolved that:**

The I.S.A. pledges its full support to the S.A.C. in its efforts to divest McGill from all institutions which invest in South Africa

**Be it further resolved that:**

The I.S.A. will urge its member clubs to attend the demonstration to be held by the S.A.C. on November 17th in front of the McGill administration building

**Be it further resolved that:**

The I.S.A. will actively assist the S.A.C. in its continuing endeavor to accomplish its stated purpose.

## ASUS withdraws account

by Richard Boudreau

The Arts and Science Undergraduate Society (ASUS) will be withdrawing its money from the Bank of Nova Scotia in the near future to protest the bank's loans to South Africa.

"This move is a symbolic, moral stance in favor of the South Africa Committee's campaign for Divestment," ASUS president Howard Gold told the Daily.

Gold said the action stemmed from a motion passed by a joint meeting of the ASUS councils of this year and last year, which was held in April. The motion called for support of the SAC's campaign for withdrawal of McGill investments from the Apartheid regime.

Although no specific mention was made of ASUS funds at that time, Gold said the withdrawal was "in keeping with the spirit of that motion."

ASUS Treasurer Jennifer Kalant said the ASUS account amounted to over \$30,000 and would be withdrawn sometime next week and deposited in the Banque Nationale, which does not extend loans to South Africa. She said a letter would be sent to the Bank of Nova Scotia explaining the group's reasons of changing banks.

Kalant said that the ASUS would be encouraging the 30-odd clubs it funds to act likewise with its bank accounts during the next few weeks.



## STAFF MEETING

Sorry folks. This very important meeting has been moved to Thursday, at 3 p.m. in our office, Union Basement Room 3.

This meeting is for all Daily staffers, be they Weekly people, sports writers, photographers, science editors, French editors or news hacks and production people.

We need you all.

Thursday 3 p.m. Union B-03

*The McGill Daily and the External Affairs Committee on South Africa will present:*

Jeremy Boulton former Maclean's correspondent and a lecturer in English at the University of Lisbon (Portugal), *Speaking on the Third World and the Press*

Thursday, November 13, 4:30 pm, Union room 302

## THE MCGILL STUDENT DIRECTORY

Available at Sadie's I & II, Deli counters in the Bronfman & Arts Buildings, and at the McGill Bookstore.

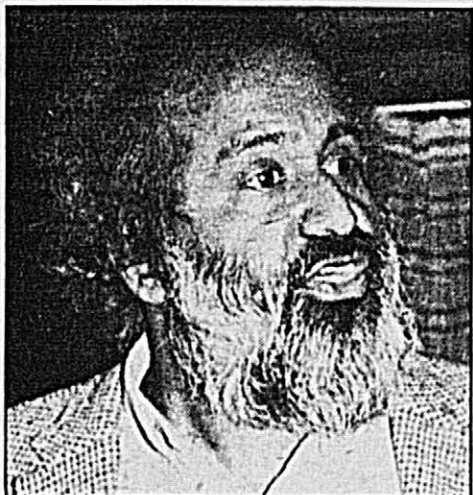


by Chengiah Ragaven

For social change to be meaningful at all in South Africa, the question must address itself to Freedom and Liberty in a broader context and change must be examined in the areas of the political, economic and legal power structure of that country.

The control of government and administration, historically, has been and remains in the hands of four million whites, and if the majority, twenty two million blacks, continue to be denied access to the power areas, such as the Parliament, the State apparatus and other decision making bodies, then any talk of change must be viewed with a great deal of skepticism.

Prime Minister Botha, in his recent address to supporters in Pretoria, spoke of sweeping changes in South Africa which are going to take place in the near future. The question of transfer of



Chengiah Ragaven, former South African political prisoner.

power in the crucial areas mentioned above are not part of the grand plans of change. Sovereign power still lies in the hands of the small white elite and the structure of the State in South Africa remains unaltered.

The majority of the inhabitants, who are black, continue to be denied citizenship in their country of origin and any change must consider this an essential point of departure. Black South Africans have stated categorically, that any negotiations for meaningful change must begin from the principle set down in the Freedom Charter adopted at the Congress of People, Kliptown, South Africa on the 26th June, 1955.

Successive generations of prime ministers — Malan, Voerwoed, Vorster, and Botha — have consistently maintained that white South Africa has no intention of handing over power to the majority of the people, either directly or through constitutional

# South African reform a myth as majority ignored

methods. Since 1907 and up to 1957, the South African Blacks have attempted to initiate change through extra-parliamentary means. This has resulted in the imprisonment of leaders, the banishment of others and torture and death for many more.

Since Sharpeville, the majority of the Black people under the leadership of the African National Congress and the Pan Africanist Congress realized that change in South Africa can only come about through an armed struggle and that peaceful negotiations, though desired, are unlikely to take place as long as the whites in South Africa have the monopoly control of power and maintain and subscribe to the philosophy of racism.

The present reformatory zeal of Prime Minister Botha must be seen within the current political changes that are occurring in Southern Africa. The liberation

has also restricted the free flow of semi-skilled labour. The marginal suspension of these rules, is argued by Botha and his colleagues as heralding a new era of freedom for the Blacks.

What in fact has happened is that the restriction of labour movement over the decades has now become anachronistic. Reserve pools of semi-skilled labour are essential for the capital expansion and hence the acceptance of townships around the periphery of cities. Control is now given to certain nominated and elected representatives who will 'oppress' their own peoples through government controlled municipalities. Officers of the Council and Municipalities are then pressured or bribed with status credentials to help the government to maintain control so that changes in the economic sphere progress unhindered.

Race Relations Minister Piet Koornhof

**"That 70,000 arrests take place annually ... embarrasses supporters who argue that things have changed in South Africa."**

movements are increasing the pressure and international capital and South African capital needs peace and stability for their continued growth. The neighbouring countries must be incorporated within the economic and political orbit and therefore South Africa must adapt to the new scenario.

Pieter Botha's 'mini freedoms' must be viewed within the framework of new political realities, both of changing and expanding power base and counteracting any change from within to make surrounding countries dependent on South African Capital. Western capital and multinational companies do much to help South Africa in its domination of the majority of its people on the one hand and help to refine its expansionist philosophy on the other.

Capital and power had helped the modernizing process of industry and therefore South Africa now needs a sophisticated labour force. For decades Bantu Education has limited the education potential of the Blacks. Apartheid has hindered the progress of capital accumulation. Labour control

hof is in the process of introducing three new bills in Parliament early next year. These are aimed at creating all Black municipalities, allowing Blacks, free movement in 'white areas' and changes of passlaws. The reader is referred to the riders attached to these bills. Freedom of movement is allowed to the Blacks in white areas provided 'they found jobs and accommodations'. This is impossible because a series of legislations like the Job Reservation Act of 1956, and the Bantu Laws Amendment Act 1936, 1963 restrict the movement and work potential of the Blacks.

Koornhof's admission that 95% of the eight million Blacks living in towns have had their movements restricted must necessarily embarrass Western Apologists of that system. The fact that the new bill will enable 'free' movement and that this, according to the Minister will help to 'normalize race relations' indicates the level of naivety of the part of the Minister of Race Relations.

The Pass System has long considered the most serious affront to the dignity of a Black South African. Its

application has been attended with brutality by the local police forces and magistrates. Under the system, a Black can remain for 72 hours within a city, if he does not have his pass. In theory any Black found at any time without a pass is hounded and imprisoned. No Black feels safe at any time in the city no matter if he has a pass or not, so vicious are the powers of the police.

Koornhof's admission that such a system exists and that a mild estimate of 700,000 arrests take place annually once again embarrasses his Western supporters who argue that things have changed in South Africa. Modifications to this system by his new Bill is referred to by the Minister as, 'This is a new Ball Game.' Game it is and must be recognized as such. Only the total elimination of such statutes can form any basis of real change in South Africa. Modification of the Pass Laws in the interest of economic expansion and growth for the benefit of the white minority and their allies is of no interest to the Blacks who are engaged in a liberation struggle.

What the proposed measures do indicate is that South Africa is adapting to a new era, which requires modern economic practices, skilled labour, minimal social unrest, the control of neighbouring countries for commodity markets and a monopoly position within the Southern Africa area of influence. In order to do so, it intends to co-opt the middle class Blacks, by offering a certain degree of 'mini freedoms,' hoping that this will stem the tide of freedom and liberation in South Africa.

To legitimate his plans, Botha has set up Consultative Councils and Trade Unions which are being recognised, so that industry conflicts can be institutionalized. This is essential for the expansion of capital. Addressing an assembly of supporters in Pretoria, the Prime Minister spoke of a new system of political and economic confederation of Black and White areas within the republic of South Africa. This is the 'Constellation of States' theory which is described as a 'System of Regional Cooperation.'

While infrastructural changes are continued on page 9





# Canadian and American students chip away at wall of apartheid

by Emil Sher

To some, divestment is a familiar expression, yet one they know little about. To others, it's a lesson in futility. But to thousands of students across North America, it stands for one thing: battling a disease called apartheid.

"The student movement is part of the broader movement we see as being essential," Henry Isaacs, Director of Foreign Affairs for the Pan-Africanist Congress in New York told the Daily.

"Students are contributing towards the heightening of public awareness about the nature of the system of apartheid and the savage economic exploitation of the black majority in South Africa," he added.

Isaacs likened the student protests on campus today with those of the 1960s against the United States' involvement in Vietnam.

Commenting on the Canadian perspective, Joe Saloojee, representative of the African National Congress (ANC) in Toronto, said, "The role that

**"Each new trade agreement, each bank loan, each new investment is another brick in the wall of our continued existence."**

**—John Vorster, former president of South Africa**

Canadian students and particularly universities have in this divestment campaign is of vital importance."

Saloojee emphasized that Canadian students involved in divestment campaigns should buttress their efforts by demonstrating solidarity with their counterparts in South Africa who are "carrying out daily and sustained battles against the apartheid regime."

The student movement against apartheid has reached world-wide proportions, to the extent that it was recognized by the United Nations. The U.N. Special Committee on Apartheid organized a hearing of student groups in October 1979 that included, among many U.S. universities, the Toronto Committee for the Liberation of Southern Africa and the National Union of Students of the United Kingdom.

In what has now become one of the definitive statements on the impact of economic ties to South Africa, former president John Vorster provided ammunition for the advocates of divestment when he said: "Each new trade agreement, each bank loan, each new investment is another brick in the wall of our continued existence."

In the wake of anti-apartheid movements that have surged in the United States and in Canada in recent years, that wall is slowly being shattered.

## Divestment in the U.S.

"In recent months, the tranquility at dozens of American colleges and universities has been disturbed by demonstrations urging their institutions to divest themselves of stock in corporations doing business in South Africa," wrote Thomas B. Evans, Jr.,



Member of Congress in May 1979.

"I share the ultimate goal of these protests, which are designed to bring about an end once and for all to the ugly system of apartheid," he continued, echoing the viewpoint held by many opponents of divestment.

"However, I believe that the United States investment in South Africa can serve as a bridge over which black South Africans can move from oppression to economic and political opportunity," he concluded.

The Washington-based Investor Responsibility Research Center disclosed in 1979 that a survey of 125 colleges and universities showed they had almost \$2.2 billion invested in companies linked to South Africa.

American students have reacted with campaigns that have been overwhelmingly successful.

The board of trustees at the University of Wisconsin voted for full divestiture, amounting to \$11 million dollars.

Michigan State withdrew \$8.5 million, the University of Massachusetts \$631,000 and Hampshire College and Ohio University divested \$39,000 and \$38,000 respectively.

Universities that have opted for partial divestment include Boston University (\$7 million), Columbia (\$2.7 million), Vassar (\$2.2 million), and Amherst (\$1 million).

At other universities that have yet to divest, students have staged effective and timely protests.

On April 6, 1979, sixty Brandeis students occupied the university's administration building for the entire weekend during the annual meeting of the board of trustees.

**The Washington-based Investor Responsibility Research Center disclosed in 1979 that a survey of 125 colleges and universities showed they had almost \$2.2 billion invested in companies linked to South Africa.**

A year earlier, thirty Harvard demonstrators heckled and jeered Vice-President Mondale to the point where he was forced to stop his commencement speech four times in a span of twenty minutes.

In the spring of 1979, Yale students' Advisory Committee on Investor Responsibility recommended the university sell \$900,000 of stock in a trust company that dealt with South Africa. Undeterred by arguments about the relatively minimal sum involved, the

committee stated: "We recognize that divestiture is of little practical consequence and hence is almost entirely symbolic. Still, symbols and gestures are important in the realm of moral and humane concerns."

Dawson College, having lead one of the most successful divestment campaigns in North America, is a prime

**"What you are trying to accomplish here at McGill might look like a small token but every action is an important step towards freedom for my people."**

**—Cecil Abrahams**

**Member of the National Association of South Africans in Canada**

example of the results of intense mobilization. On May 1, 1979, the Board of Governors transferred their \$25 million dollar account from the Bank of Montréal to the Banque Provinciale.

This past July, the University of Winnipeg Student Union closed its \$50,000 account with the Royal Bank of Canada and transferred its funds to a credit union.

"We have no confidence in the Royal Bank's lending discretion, particularly in regimes of repression," student union president Brian Pannell wrote to the general manager of the Royal Bank's main Winnipeg branch.

At Trent University in Peterborough, student protest has had a tangible effect.

"The Commerce branch on campus is steadily losing money, and half threatening to pull out," said Academic Commissioner Sandy Macdonald.

Trent's student union fortified their movement by stipulating that any club they funded could only bank at a credit union.

Credit unions, or rather a lack of them, seem to be stifling the divestment campaign at Carleton University in Ottawa, according to Liz Altorf, Vice-President (External Affairs) of the Carleton University Students' Association (CUSA).

This January, CUSA plans to present a "credit union education campaign," in the hope of alerting students to the advantages of credit unions over South Africa-linked banks.

Students at McGill have yet to succeed in pressuring the board of governors to divest the University's \$8,000,000 in common stock holdings in corporations and banks dealing with South Africa. But the Students' Society External Affairs Committee on South Africa has managed to heighten political awareness on campus, having collected 3,000 signatures in a petition protesting McGill's South African ties.

During their South Africa Solidarity Week held last February, McGill students were told by Cecil Abrahams, a member of the National Association of South Africa: "In the work for the liberation of my country, South Africans on the outside and in the underground inside are aware of little people. What you are trying to accomplish here at McGill might look like a small token, but every action is an important step towards freedom for my people."





Source: 1979 Auditor's Report



# La honte d'une institution civilisée

par Claude Rémillard

J'ai honte d'être un McGillois.

L'Afrique du Sud est l'un des rares pays dans le monde qui n'a pas signé la "Déclaration Universelle des droits de l'Homme." Et pour cause... L'Afrique du Sud est un état policier où la répression et la torture ont été institutionnalisées et systématiquement utilisées contre les Africains et Métis activement ou pacifiquement réclamant leurs droits. La lutte contre l'état Sud-Africain est de taille. Depuis quelque temps le royaume du développement séparé s'est refait une façade démocratique en révisant sa politique d'apartheid. L'arsenal juridique, politique et militaire demeure pratiquement inchangé, au contraire il se renforce. Le budget de la répression pour 1979-1980 est de:

245,25 millions de rands pour la police et la justice  
99,79 millions de rands pour les prisons  
461,75 millions de rands pour l'administration Bantoue  
1 857,40 millions de rands pour la défense nationale  
(1 rand = \$1.58 Can.)

## La Répression "Ordinaire"

Rarement avons-nous vu un régime politique pratiquer la torture mentale ou physique avec un raffinement scientifique et un cynisme aussi dément contre les syndicalistes, les journalistes, les prêtres, les étudiants ou même sur les enfants de 8 à 10 ans. Les agents racistes auraient arraché les cheveux et le cuir chevelu de bambins emprisonnés les réduisant à des masses sanguinolentes.

D'après le ministre de la Police, la police Sud-Africaine a "durant l'exercice de son travail,"

- en 1976: tué 202 personnes (168 Africains, 32 Métis) et blessé 439 (sans compter les 500 personnes — au moins — tuées durant les troubles de l'année);
- en 1977: tué 149 personnes (138 adultes et 11 mineurs) et blessé 403;
- en 1978: tué 204 et blessé 514.

On affirme que la plupart de ces blessés et tués l'ont été alors qu'ils "tentaient de s'échapper." Aucun de ces chiffres ne tient compte des personnes tuées lors des manifestations. Il est donc tout à fait impossible d'évaluer le nombre de victimes tuées par les agents d'exécutions Sud-Africains — la police, l'armée, les milices civiles. Mais une chose est certaine, la répression policière augmente d'une façon constante. Si on en

juge d'après les nombres de tués: depuis 1968, les morts ce sont multipliés plus de cinq fois.

Mais la répression touche tout le monde, parmi les prisonniers politiques à Robben island, Pretoria local et Barbeton, on trouve aussi des enfants. 259 jeunes de moins de 18 ans étaient détenus en 1977, selon toujours le ministre sud-africain de la police et des prisons.

- Près de 200 enfants étaient détenus au début de 1978, révèle un rapport de la commission Internationale de Juristes.
- 2,430 des détenus connus ces derniers 18 mois, explique le rapport, étaient des enfants. Des enfants de 10 ans sont tenus en isolement depuis plusieurs mois, et ont subi des mauvais traitements (électrochocs, passage à tabac, fouets, asphyxie). L'un des accusés lors d'un procès à Port Elizabeth n'avait que 7 ans.
- En juillet 1979, l'IDAF (International Defence and Aid Fund) relevait que sur les 306 détenus de la police de sécurité, 169 (soit plus de la moitié) étaient des écoliers. 99 d'entre eux étaient en détention depuis plus de 18 mois.

Lorsque les détenus sont arrêtés certains auront droit aux méthodes de torture énumérées par le périodique *Time Magazine* du 16 août 1976 qui se base sur des témoignages de détenus et de prisonniers. Voici leurs méthodes:

- être suspendu à une poutre par une corde autour du cou
- rester debout pendant de longues heures avec privation de sommeil
- supporter de gros poids sur la tête
- être contraint de rester debout, les chaussures remplies de cailloux pointus
- avoir la tête immergée dans l'eau d'une cuvette de toilette
- être battu et menacé de mort
- être suspendu par les poignets, juste assez haut pour que les pieds touchent à peine le sol
- rester debout les yeux bandés pendant 5 jours et 5 nuits
- être mis en cellule d'isolement complet pour des périodes illimitées
- avoir les jambes attachées par des chaînes
- rester debout les bras étendus horizontalement devant soi, tenant une "chaîne imaginaire"
- être assommé par des coups de karaté
- rester debout, pieds nus, sur le bord coupant d'une brique pendant de longues heures

- coups portés sur les parties génitales
- privation de sommeil
- privation de sommeil
- les yeux et la bouche bandé, attaché à un arbre, subir des chocs électriques, être assommé, etc...

Non, la République sud-africaine qui a une longue histoire de répression envers la majorité africaine ne peut être réformée par des investissements ou des pressions internationales, comme certains le prétendent. Comment

un système politique qui n'a jamais appliqué certains principes élémentaires de démocratie — comme celui d'un homme, une voix, par exemple — peut soudainement vouloir ou être obligé à se démocratiser.

L'abolition de la politique d'apartheid mesquin que le gouvernement sud-africain encourage aujourd'hui est évidemment un écran de fumée afin de cacher à la communauté internationale la continuité dans les atrocités et

la nature du régime. L'état sud-africain doit être renversé, et à notre façon nous devons contribuer à affaiblir économiquement le régime. McGill prétend être une institution civilisée, alors comment explique-t-elle son soutien financier par ses investissements à l'Afrique du Sud?

Nous étudiants, qui sommes plus civilisés que notre institution, n'avons pas le droit de rester passifs devant l'inaction de l'administration?

## STUDENTS' SOCIETY BY-ELECTION AND REFERENDUM

Advance Polls: Tuesday, November 25, 10AM - 4PM

Regular Polls: November 26, 10AM - 4PM

(Place to be announced)

### SENATE

MEDICINE (incl. Nursing & P. & OT)

MUSIC

GRADUATE STUDIES (Professional)

RELIGIOUS STUDIES

### CANDIDATES

Leslie Citrone  
Vivek Goel

Steven Matthews  
Elected by acclamation

Madeline-Ann Aksich  
Elected by acclamation

John Keery  
Elected by acclamation

## Public Notice of Constitutional Referendum Questions

Pursuant to clause 5.3.5 of the Constitution and By-law 10, notice is hereby given that the following questions shall be put in the November 26, 1980 referendum:

1. **Re: Residence Representation on Students' Council**  
Do you approve of an amendment to the Constitution which would give the students living in McGill residences a voting representative on the McGill Students' Council?
2. **Re: Chairperson at the Joint Management Committee**  
Do you approve of an amendment to the Constitution which would have the Vice-President, Finance, of the Students' Society be an ex-officio member and chairperson of the Joint Management Committee?
3. **Re: Chairperson of the Nominating Committee**  
Do you approve of an amendment to the Constitution which would have the Vice-President, Internal Affairs, of the Students' Society be an ex-officio member and chairperson of the Nominating Committee?
4. **Re: Election of Student Senators and Governors**  
Do you approve of amendment to the Constitution which would clarify the section relating to when student senators and governors are elected? If clarified, the Constitution would have student senators and governors elected at the same time as the members of the student executive which are elected by the campus at large.

PETER MacARTHUR  
Chief Returning Officer





## Social change...

continued from page 3

eliminate the Pass Laws, and thus even legal opposition in South Africa such as the Urban Councillors Association or the opposition in Parliament has rejected Prime Minister Botha's cosmetic initiatives.

Reverend McKinnis states, "The present reforms have some good effect in that they encourage strong dissent; they are seen by blacks as cosmetic and an attempt to whitewash the walls of apartheid and hence make things appear better. However, the reforms are not put through with any question of dismantling the real guts of apartheid."

Other reforms, such as the three-year old Sullivan Code — an attempt by American corporations to improve their

public image by raising Black living standards — have been proven ineffective. According to the U.S. News & World Report, only 135 of the 350 American companies operating in South Africa have actually signed it, and only 22, or 6%, have made any progress in its implementation.

"We play into South Africa's hands by doing this sort of thing," said Rev. McKinnis.

"Instead of implementing weak reforms we should be forcing the government to change the system. The toothlessness of the Sullivan Code and other attempted reforms (EEC and Canada Codes) doesn't frighten them all that much, I would think."

While the South African Foundation continues to persuade the industrial sector to invest in the apartheid regime, black opposition continues to mount, in the form

of armed struggle.

In strengthening the status quo in South Africa, foreign investment implicitly reinforces racism. In view of the fact that South Africa now stands alone on the continent as the last bastion of white man's colonialism, one may assume that it is only a matter of time until the blacks seize power, peacefully or through the use of force.

*The New Internationalist* of May, 1980 states: "Most blacks see only empty promises (in

attempts at reform)...The need for violence is gaining wide acceptance amongst blacks."

In the long run, foreign investment has only succeeded in delaying the inevitable and aggravating an already intolerant situation by further entrenching a regime which is founded on racist principles. It is likely that the continued support of the regime by external bodies will only serve to aggravate the imminent threat of bloodshed there.

## Canadian Investment

continued from page 5

made in the interest of continuing the white power structure, little or no change is envisaged at the superstructure level. Fundamental human rights, apart from the legitimate right of the Blacks to rule their country, have been continuously denied. In short there has been no significant change in South Africa.

At a recent debate of the U.N. General Assembly on World Affairs, the Canadian Foreign Secretary, Dr. Mark Macquigan protested most vehemently against the myth of 'gradual change' in South Africa. 'What

process, Mr President, what are the changes?' said Dr. Macquigan in closing his address, arguing that nothing less than majority rule is an acceptable basis for any negotiation with South Africa.

Botha's proposals therefore expose the underlying contradictions of the 'new freedoms' concept of change. The majority of the South African people and concerned individuals in the international world have demanded that unless power is handed to all sections of the South African Community, any mention of freedom must be viewed with skepticism.



## Paul Nicol. Young artist with a big talent. How far will he go?

### Nowhere

It's only a year since art school, but Paul is already being talked about as a name to watch.

It's heady stuff. With all the adulation, Paul is neglecting his work.

Parties and late hours provide easy distractions. So does too much drinking.

Paul is abusing his health, misusing beverage alcohol and hurting his future. Unless he changes, his talent could be harmed beyond repair.

Without it, he won't go anywhere.

### Very far

It's only a year since art school, but Paul is already being talked about as a name to watch.

Paul's excited, but he has things in perspective.

He enjoys a drink when the time is right, with friends and with moderation. But he knows nothing can take the place of hard work to build his reputation.

Gifts like Paul's are fragile and worth protecting. Because Paul understands, he'll go far.

**Seagram**

## Today

### Department of History

Maurice Pinard, F.R.S.C., Professor of Sociology in McGill University, author of *The Rise of Third Party: A Study in Crisis Politics* and, with Richard Hamilton, of *Quebec Politics, 1970-1980* (in preparation), will speak on "The Quebec Referendum". 4 pm in Leacock 632.

### The McGill Hellenic Students' Association

will be holding its Greek Folk Dancing Lessons tonight from 7:00-8:30 in Union room B01. All welcome.

### McGill Outing Club

Come to our open meeting tonight, the last of the semester. You can sign up for the Nov. 22-23 hiking trip, meant as an introduction to winter camping for people with all levels of summer hiking experience. Union room 301, 7:30 pm.

### Association of German Language Students

A special general meeting today at the regular Kaffeeklatsch from 12:30-2:00 pm. Stammtisch tonight from 7 pm on. See how easy German can be over a relaxing beer.

### Women's Union

General meeting at 6:00 to solidify plans for Coffeehouse. All interested in lending a hand please attend.

### Anthropology Students' Association

Meeting today at 4:30 in Leacock 738.

### McGill Go Club

Meeting in Union room 310 at 19:00. Bring equipment if possible.

### Caribbean Students' Society

Self Defence class, using techniques from the Martial Arts. Today in Union room B10 at 6:00 pm. Instructors: David and Joseph.

### McGill Debating Union

We are looking for judges for our High School tournament. No experience necessary! For more information please come to Union room B16, or phone 392-8909. Please!

### Sociology Students

There will be a meeting today at 4:00 in Leacock room 738 to discuss issues which are crucial to the future of the sociology program. All students in sociology are urged to attend — your personal future is at stake.

### Histofest '80

Today's film presentation is entitled "Last Grave at Dimbaza." This film deals with the plight of black labourers in South Africa. Professor Echenberg, of the Department of History, will say a few words of introduction. Today at noon in Leacock 15. A presentation of the History Students Association.

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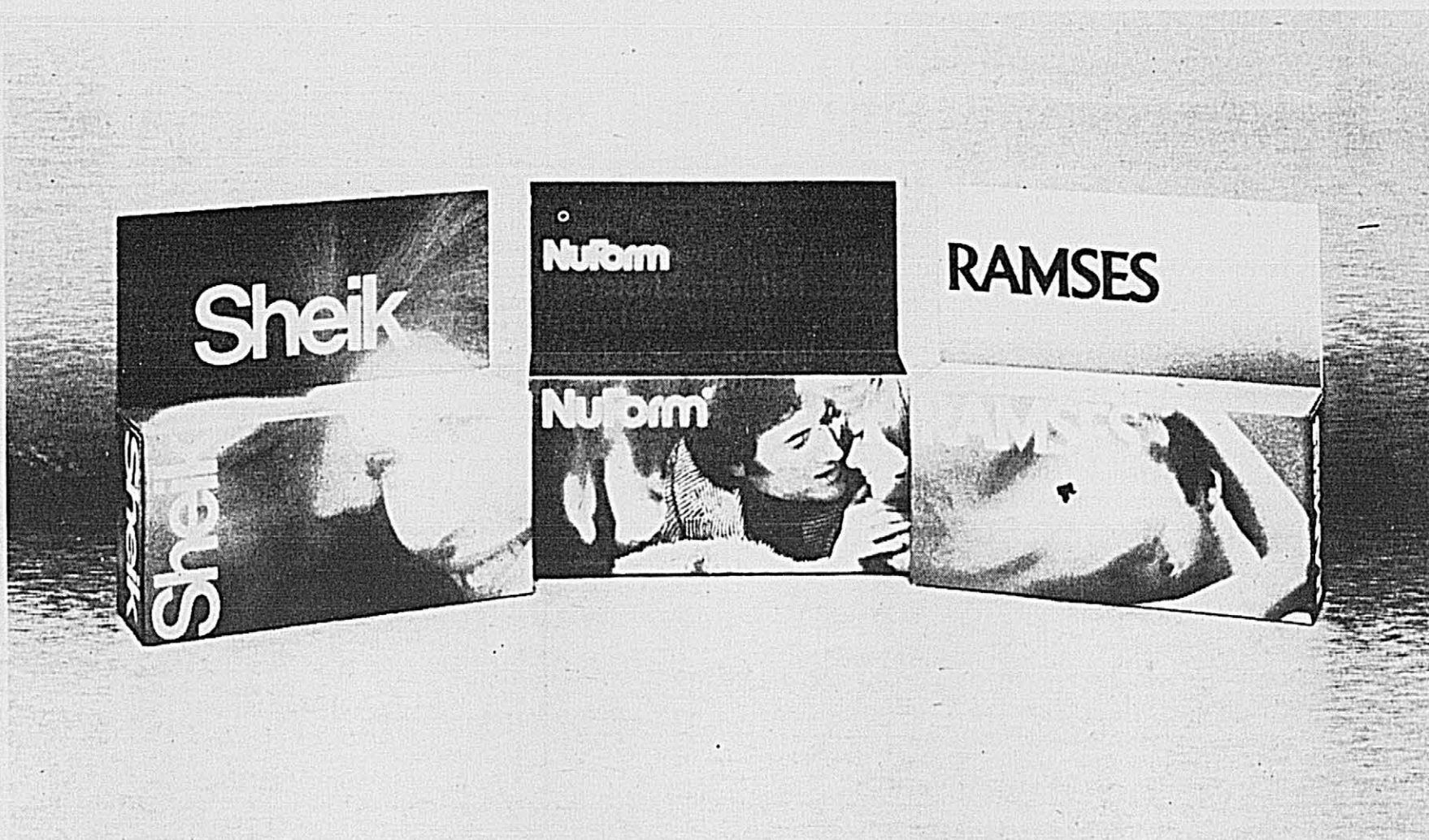
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by Michel Sheppard

In its efforts to maintain its socioeconomic domination, the ruling élite of South Africa has always been willing to break all rules of common decency, and the world of journalism has not been spared.

Whether at home or abroad, the South African state and its allies seek to impose its ideological hegemony and when forced to do so, it does not fear bringing the full weight of police coercion to bear, or using illicit techniques to have its message spread far and wide.

But the picture is not as rosy as the regime would like to present it. In South Africa, the authorities must contend with a strong oppositionist Anglo-Saxon press, which has consistently adopted a liberal reformist line in its severe judgements of the system's racist doctrines and its thorough and uncompromising investigations of the living and working conditions of the Black majority.

The government has responded in two ways to restrict the flow of information that tarnishes its image.

It has sought to suffocate facts at the source by, for instance, prohibiting the publication of information regarding infant mortality and child malnutrition in the homeland areas. But, more ominously, it has instituted a panoply of legislative measures and decrees of so broad and vague an application as to potentially disallow any criticism of the regime.

Since the white supremacist Nationalist Party's accession to power in 1948 the main laws touching upon the press have been:

- the Suppression of Communism Act No. 44 (1950) which forbids dissent defined as "communist" in the broadest terms imaginable;
- the Riotous Assembly Act No. 17 (1956) that restricts the coverage of demonstrations;
- the 1959 law pertaining to prisons which stipulates that journalists can't write about the conditions in detention facilities without proper authorization;
- the 1959 Official Secrets Act and the 1969 Act creating the Bureau of State Security (with the Orwellian acronym B.O.S.S.);
- the 1963 Publications and Entertainment Act No. 26.

After the racists of the Nationalist Party captured power in the white minority parliament, they formed a commission of enquiry into the financing of the press, the exactness of reporting and the possible methods for disciplining recalcitrant press agencies.

**"South Africa has instituted legislative measures of so broad and vague an application as to potentially disallow any criticism of the regime."**

A report was tabled in 1962, but the Anglo-Saxon press association decided to avoid the imposition of direct government coercion by adopting a "code of conduct" that literally forced them to walk a tightrope between "toeing the line" and "investigative journalism."

But in 1965 the *Rand Daily Mail* published articles written by a former political prisoner on prison life, an action which brought government accusations of "falsification" of news. To defuse any repressive action by the state the anglophone press syndicate preferred to negotiate with the police. It was agreed that the press would have to submit anything concerning security

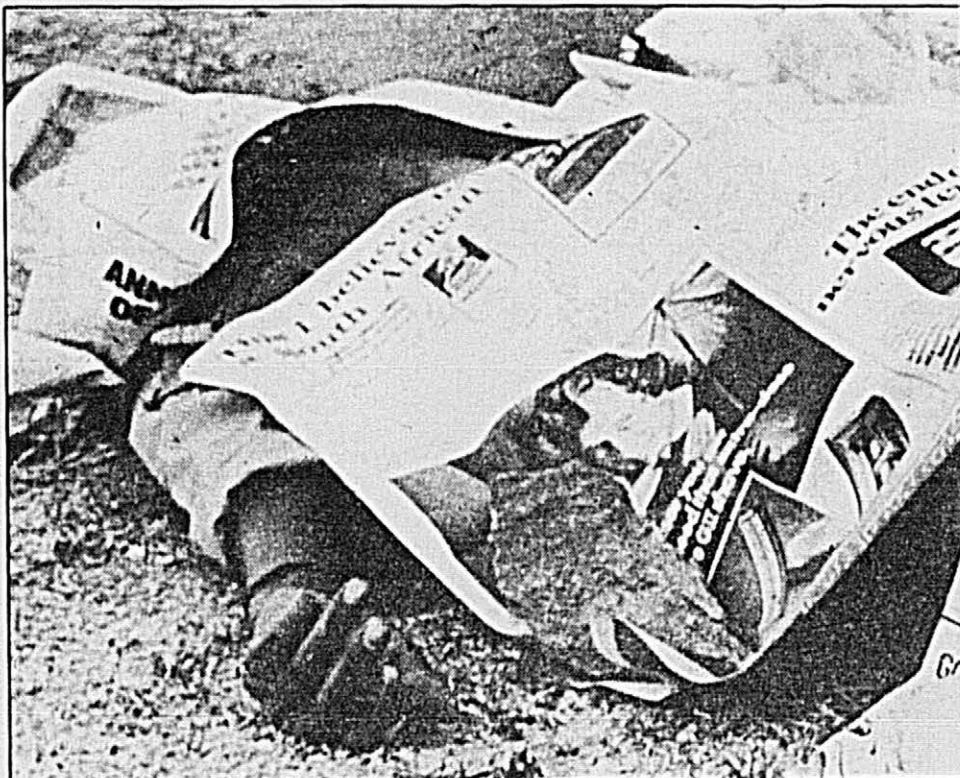
matters to the police for prior examination.

Repeatedly, especially in 1971 and then again in 1974, the Prime Minister Johannes Balthasar Vorster slammed the liberal press for "irresponsible" conduct, threatening constraining legislation, and in effect forcing the journalists to impose stricter self-control on themselves, including steep fines for non-compliance with the revised code of conduct.

Finally in 1977, after the crushing of the Soweto insurrection of June 1976 in which hundreds of black schoolchildren and teenagers were massacred, the government promoted a new information bill. Once again the anglophone press association obtained

revelations over the use of official funds by the Ministry of Information to manipulate the news abroad. Since 1978 Botha has:

- threatened to close the *Sunday Express*;
- had 40 reporters interrogated in the Parliamentary precinct over the murder of the Nationalist economist R. Smit;
- censored the *Rand Daily Mail*;
- had one of the *Rand Daily Mail's* journalists condemned under the 1950 Suppression of Communism Act for having published the Morstert report on the information scandal;
- amended the police law so that henceforth the publishing of broadly defined "lies and untruths" about the



## State vs. Press: Suffocating the flow of information

the removal of the legislative project by forming its own disciplinary board.

But the State was determined to eradicate opposition in the world of information. M. Kruger, Minister of Police, prosecuted the *Rand Daily Mail* for having covered Stephen Biko's assassination by security police while in detention and the Southern African Christian Institute's report on the use of torture in South Africa.

In October 1977, the black paper, *The World*, along with its Sunday supplement, *The Week End World*, were suppressed indefinitely at the same time that Biko's organization, the Black Consciousness Movement, to which the Union of Black Journalists belonged, was outlawed. Percy Qoboza, the editor, was detained.

In 1978 African reporters of *Voice*, the weekly of the Council of Churches, were temporarily detained and the paper was subsequently disbanded. The student press was also severely attacked, as reported last year in a Canadian University Press feature in the *McGill Daily*.

Since the installation of Pieter Botha, there has been an aggravation of the situation, especially after the

police brings a 12,000 rand fine and 5 years of imprisonment to the offending party.

The white supremacist regime has also been quite active abroad, as revealed by the Information Ministry Scandal in 1978, known as "Muldergate." Connie Mulder, Minister of Information, and Eschel Rhoodie, deputy minister, in Vorster's cabinet were behind a \$73 million world-wide

**"It was agreed that the press would have to submit anything concerning security matters to the police for prior examination."**

crusade to win support for the apartheid dictatorship. They tried to buy newspapers, subsidize journalists and finance political candidates in an attempt to convince private entrepreneurs to invest their capital in South Africa,

despite (because of?) the political repression of the labor movement.

In South Africa proper, Mulder and his cronies gave \$30 million to the *Citizen*, a pro-apartheid paper, to compete with the more independent-minded *Rand Daily Mail*.

Abroad, Eschel Rhoodie intimated that \$250,000 in secret funds were channelled to Roger Jepsen, a right-wing Republican in Iowa, in his campaign against Senator Dick Clark, a committed opponent of South African racism and the chairperson of the African Subcommittee of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee. Rhoodie also stated that money had been paid to corrupt trade union bureaucrats to destroy an anti-South African shipping boycott launched by the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions.

One interesting character involved in the whole affair is the American Sydney Baron, head of the 14th largest public relations consultant firm in the USA, whose clients include Alcoa, American Can, the Japanese electrical industry, Taiwanese interests, and the South African government. Baron is known for his close connections to former Dominican despot Trujillo, whom the CIA bumped off in 1961.

In the US, Baron sent releases to the press about visits of South African officials and celebrities, to keep the regime in the public eye; he also fed facts about the economic prosperity of South Africa to financial editors.

Most of all, Baron organized conferences officially sponsored by SAFTO (the South African Foreign Trade Organization), a government-subsidized group. Three hundred corporation executives attended the first conference in 1977, where former President Gerald Ford and former Treasury Secretary Simon called for more US economic involvement in South Africa. Simon was paid \$10,000 by Baron, who made sure the former Treasury official's remarks appeared as a special advertising supplement in *Business Week*. Also present was ... Connie Mulder to describe his government's tax incentive programs for foreign investors.

At the second SAFTO conference in 1978, Gerald Ford spoke again (he also received \$10,000 for his troubles).

**"Gerald Ford received \$3.9 million from South Africa in his 1976 presidential campaign."**

Another speaker was one John McGoff, who in 1975 had offered \$25,000,000 to the *Washington Star* (Mulder has admitted having contributed \$11.5 million of government money towards the purchase of the *Star*). McGoff is the owner of the Panax chain of 50 papers in Michigan, Illinois, Florida and California, that support the apartheid state. Secret South African financial backing through McGoff's Panax chain was also offered to the now defunct New York *Tribune* in 1977.

The plot thickens when it is known that McGoff and former President Ford are old Republican buddies from the early sixties. During Ford's term of office, McGoff actively interceded on behalf of South African defence officials at the Pentagon.

And then the *Sunday Express* wrote on the front page of its March 25, 1979 edition that Ford received \$3.9 million from South Africa in his 1976 presidential campaign. Was McGoff the middleman? We won't know, for Pieter Botha has repeatedly threatened to close the *Sunday Express* if it continues to print "falsehoods."



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## ENERGY IN QUEBEC

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International Energy Analyst  
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Wednesday, November 12th

**"THE BLUE ANGEL"**

7:00 & 9:30 PM FDA Auditorium \$1.00

Thursday, November 13th

**"THE MAN WHO FELL TO EARTH"**

8:00 PM Leacock 132 \$1.00

Friday, November 14th

**"ALL THE PRESIDENT'S MEN"**

7:00 & 9:30 PM Leacock 132 \$1.25

## In Honour of the 1980 Redmen Football Team OQIFC Semi-Finalists...



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Peter MacArthur  
Chief Returning Officer  
Student Society

